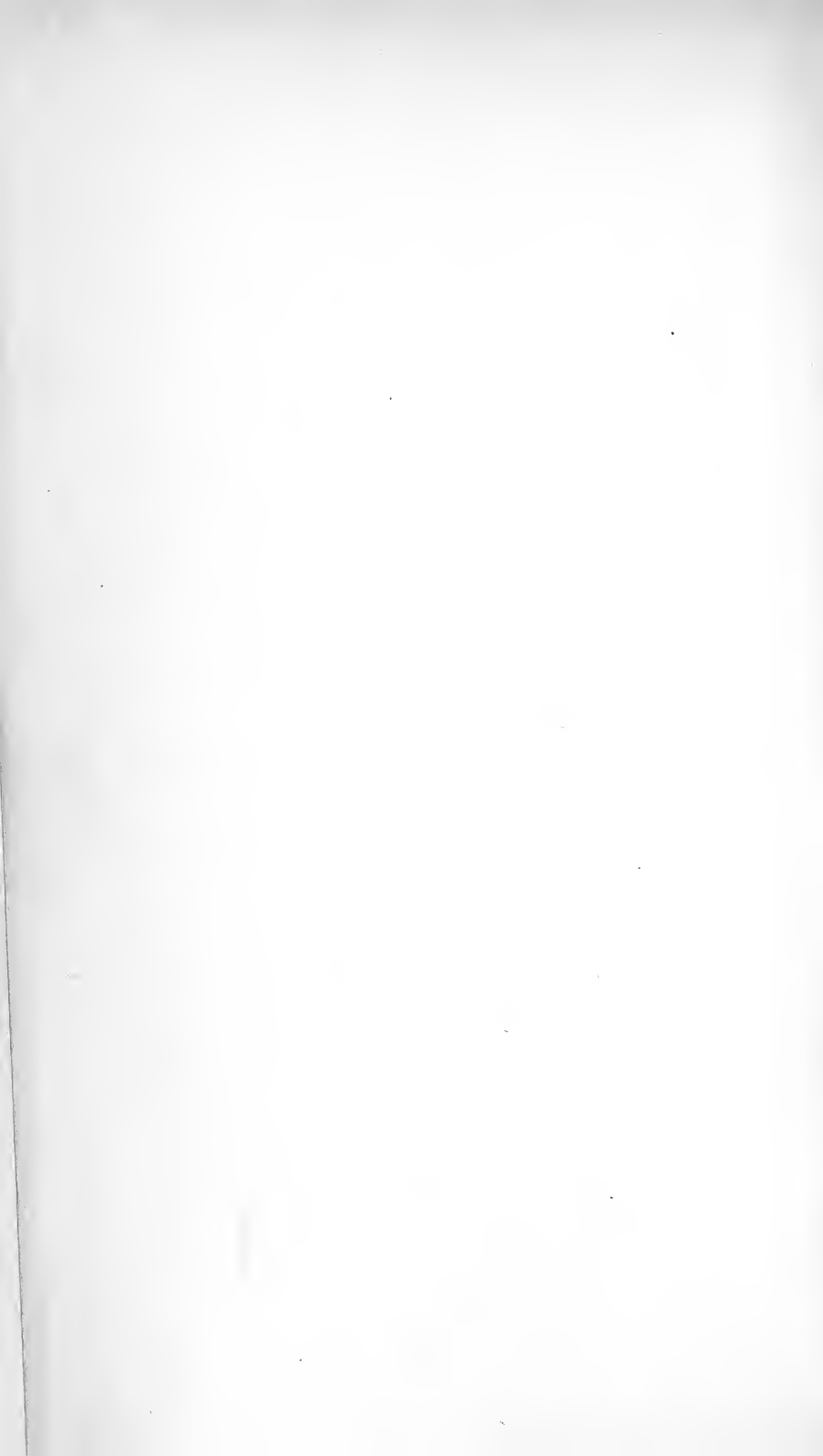





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TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

WORCESTER INSANE ASYLUM

AT

WORCESTER,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.

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BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
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1888.



## OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

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ROCKWOOD HOAR, . . . . .	. WORCESTER.
FRANCIS C. LOWELL, . . . . .	. BOSTON.
ELLEN S. HALE, . . . . .	. BOSTON.
FRANCES M. LINCOLN, . . . . .	. WORCESTER.
A. GEORGE BULLOCK, . . . . .	. WORCESTER.
THOMAS H. GAGE, . . . . .	. WORCESTER.
JOHN F. MOORS, . . . . .	. GREENFIELD.

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### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HOSEA M. QUINBY, M. D., . . . . .	. SUPERINTENDENT.
ERNEST V. SCRIBNER, M. D., . . . . .	. ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
CLARENCE R. MACOMBER, . . . . .	. CLERK AND STEWARD.
SOPHIA N. GRAVES, . . . . .	. MATRON.

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WILLIAM SHERMAN, . . . . .	. ENGINEER.
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### TREASURER.

ALBERT WOOD, . . . . .	. WORCESTER.
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# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To his Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

The Trustees in charge of the Worcester Insane Asylum respectfully submit their Tenth Annual Report.

The Superintendent's report and that of the Treasurer, appended hereto, state clearly the details of the government of the asylum and its financial standing during the current year.

We would call attention especially to the very interesting review of the dealing with patients and the improvements in the building during the past ten years, and to the valuable suggestions as to the care of the chronic insane of the State in larger buildings built and maintained for this class of patients.

The patients of this institution belong to the class of the permanently deranged, who, on the average, have suffered a long time from their malady before transfer to us, and are often feeble and very listless. It has been of great interest to see how many of the inmates have been employed about the grounds or on the work on the buildings that has been done or is going on. Two patients render valuable service in stone cutting, showing little sign of derangement or inefficiency in their steady, interested, and intelligent labor.

Our Treasurer's report shows a surplus in our treasury. The Superintendent's review of the ten years' management

of this institution suggests the propriety of considering the reason for the existence of a surplus, the use that will be made of it, and the wisdom of so maintaining the price of board at a hospital or asylum that the income so derived may exceed its ordinary annual expenses.

It will be observed by inspecting the treasurer's report of any of our institutions for the care of the insane, established long enough to be well under way, that a surplus remains at the end of many of the financial years.

In our *hospitals*, where the number of patients and the individual patients change frequently, where the forms of dementia are many and varied, and a larger force of physicians and attendants must be employed than in such an asylum as ours, the expense of maintenance is great, — considerably greater than here. The price of board for pauper patients, \$3.25 per week, is too low, and the annual reports would show a steady and considerable deficit if it were not that the income derived from the care of private patients is sufficient to turn the balance to the favorable side. In this asylum, where we have no private patients, we only are able to show an annual surplus by the greatest care and scrutiny, and by furnishing a somewhat plainer but yet nutritious and wholesome diet. In regard both to the State hospitals and this asylum it would be possible, we suppose, to so regulate and change, each year, the established price of board, that no surplus would remain on balancing the annual accounts. We are satisfied, however, and we think any intelligent person would be satisfied on examining the history of any such institution during a period of years, that such attempt to regulate and change the rate so as to render the institution barely self-supporting would be unwise and injurious. It is best for the State and for the patients themselves that the more liberal policy should be upheld. If our institutions were barely self-supporting in meeting their ordinary expenses, it would be necessary, of course, to resort constantly to the Legislature for appropriations for the additions and improvements which even new buildings require to maintain them in good order, and to furnish the new facilities which the genius of the age and accumulated experience suggest.

We all believe that every facility should be ready and at hand by which the veil can be lifted from the clouded intellect, a family thus reunited, a citizen restored to useful and honorable service of his country, — or misery, suffering, and discomfort alleviated, when, unhappily, the light of reason is permanently dimmed.

If prudent and intelligent managers are selected and appointed to the government of insane hospitals they should have the money ready to supply these things, — sometimes at once, as soon as needed; often by gradual and careful change or addition in building or equipment. It is not feasible to explain, nor has the Legislature the time to consider and investigate each expenditure.

If a single year of a hospital be taken and isolated a somewhat large surplus may appear. If a period of years be taken the surplus of single years will be found to merge and be absorbed in the necessary and proper expenditures of wise administration, and this both to the present advantage of the patients and to the actual saving and gain of the State.

We have two institutions under our care. This year, at the hospital which is under our charge, we have built and equipped two new buildings, or wards, for the care of the suicidal insane, without resorting to a special legislative appropriation. During the past ten years at this asylum we have changed an old and somewhat dilapidated building into a cheerful, well-equipped, and well-constructed establishment, without appeal to other aid than our own income. If the sums charged to private patients have helped us to do this at the hospital, then the private patients of to-day and the years to come are benefited. If the State and the towns have helped us at the asylum, it is to the gain of the State and towns henceforth, and the surplus of a single year has but been a part of the wise, necessary and economical expenditure of the decade. The history of the financial management of our two institutions will be found but a repetition of that of the other establishments of the State. We are convinced, therefore, that not a narrow but a liberal and comprehensive policy should be sustained, and that a desire to save upon a year's cost of supporting the insane should not be allowed to

cause a greater ultimate loss and injury, both to the State and to the unfortunate beings who are its wards.

We would express our thorough satisfaction with the ability and untiring devotion of our Superintendent, Dr. Quinby, and with the excellent services of his staff, and of the attendants.

ROCKWOOD HOAR.  
FRANCIS C. LOWELL.  
ELLEN S. HALE.  
FRANCES M. LINCOLN.  
A. G. BULLOCK.  
THOMAS H. GAGE.  
J. F. MOORS.

WORCESTER, Sept. 30, 1887.

## OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

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Hosea M. Quinby, M. D., Superintendent, . . . .	\$2,500 00
Ernest V. Scribner, M. D., Assistant Physician, . . . .	1,000 00
Clarence R. Macomber, Clerk and Steward, . . . .	1,000 00
Sophia N. Graves, Matron, . . . . .	325 00
William Sherman, Engineer, . . . . .	1,000 00
Albert Wood, Treasurer, . . . . .	400 00

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## VALUE OF STOCK AND SUPPLIES,

OCTOBER 1, 1887.

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Live stock, . . . . .	\$425 00
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	650 00
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, . . . . .	9,000 00
Beds and bedding in inmates' department, . . . . .	9,457 60
Other furniture in inmates' department, . . . . .	3,000 00
Personal property of State in superintendent's department, . .	9,500 00
Ready-made clothing, . . . . .	1,146 08
Dry goods, . . . . .	1,997 58
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	2,168 15
Drugs and medicines, . . . . .	300 00
Fuel, . . . . .	1,080 00
Library, . . . . .	325 00
Other supplies, . . . . .	2,346 89
	\$41,396 30

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Asylum.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit my Tenth Annual Report on the finances of the Worcester Insane Asylum for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887.

### RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Sept. 30, 1886 :—

Cash belonging to asylum, . . . . .	\$9,472 55	
Deposits of inmates, . . . . .	794 50	
	<hr/>	\$10,267 05

Amounts received :—

From the Commonwealth for support of patients, \$17,460 51		
cities and towns for support of patients, 55,359 04		
other sources, . . . . .	866 69	
patients (on deposit), . . . . .	63 03	
	<hr/>	73,749 27
		<hr/>
		\$84,016 32

The expenditures for the year have been as follows :—

Salaries and wages, . . . . .	\$20,973 77	
Extra labor (ordinary), . . . . .	15 00	
	<hr/>	\$20,988 77

Provisions and supplies, viz. :—

Meats of all kinds, . . . . .	\$3,823 27	
Fish of all kinds, . . . . .	690 42	
Fruit and vegetables, . . . . .	1,695 94	
Flour, . . . . .	3,103 66	
Meal for table, . . . . .	85 40	
Grain and hay, . . . . .	207 21	
Tea and coffee, . . . . .	747 01	
Sugar and molasses, . . . . .	1,213 75	
Milk, butter and cheese, . . . . .	6,359 43	
Salt and other groceries, . . . . .	921 93	
All other provisions, . . . . .	1,629 66	
	<hr/>	\$20,477 68
Clothing and other material, . . . . .	\$5,224 09	
Fuel, . . . . .	5,154 99	
Light, . . . . .	1,399 05	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> . . . . .	\$11,778 13	\$41,466 45

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$11,778 13	\$41,466 45
Medicine and medical supplies,	235 61	
Furniture and furnishings,	1,462 05	
Crockery, ,	569 84	
Beds and bedding,	1,190 22	
Transportation,	265 27	
Travelling,	60 00	
Trustees' expenses,	35 77	
Soap and water,	1,045 69	
Stationery,	174 16	
Undertaking,	221 00	
Repairs (ordinary),	3,000 00	
All other current expenses,	1,833 82	
		<u>\$21,871 56</u>
Total current expenses,		\$63,338 01
Repairs and improvements (extraordinary),	\$9,488 50	
Refunded inmates from deposits,	7 00	
		<u>\$9,495 50</u>
Total amount expended,		\$72,833 51
Cash on hand, Sept. 30, 1887,		11,182 81
		<u>\$84,016 32</u>

## RESOURCES.

Cash on hand,	\$11,182 81	
Due from the Commonwealth,	4,152 46	
cities and towns,	13,896 31	
other sources,	221 05	
		<u>\$29,452 63</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Due for supplies and expenses,	\$5,817 28	
salaries and wages,	1,807 15	
Due inmates (cash on deposit),	850 53	
		<u>8,474 96</u>
Total surplus,		<u>\$20,977 67</u>

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT WOOD,

*Treasurer.*

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 1, 1887.

WORCESTER, MASS., Oct. 29, 1887.

The undersigned has this day carefully compared the Treasurer's statement of expenditures for the year ending Sept. 30, 1887, with the vouchers which are on file at the asylum, and found it to be correct.

THOMAS H. GAGE,  
*Auditor of Accounts.*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Worcester Insane Asylum.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit for your consideration the Tenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Worcester Insane Asylum.

There remained in the asylum at the close of the last official year 398 patients, —192 males and 206 females. Twenty-one males and 25 females have since been admitted, 10 males and 4 females have been discharged, and 21 males and 17 females have died, leaving in the asylum, Sept. 30, 1887, 392 patients, —182 males and 210 females.

The whole number of patients under treatment during the year has been 444,—213 males and 231 females, while the daily average has been 393.52.

Of the 46 patients admitted, 2 males and 6 females were transferred from the Tewksbury Almshouse, 10 females from the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, 9 males and 11 females from Taunton, and 10 males from Northampton.

Of the 14 patients discharged, 10 males were transferred to Bridgewater, 1 female to the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, 1 female was sent to Ireland, and 2 females returned to their homes.

Two patients are reported recovered, —1 from puerperal mania, of two years and two months' duration, the other from alcoholic mania, after a four years' residence in the asylum.

Of the 38 deaths, 13 were due to phthisis, 5 to epilepsy, 11 to exhaustion of chronic mania, 4 to paresis, and 1 each to senility, paralysis, Bright's disease, chronic diarrhœa and cerebral effusion.

*Ratio of Deaths from the Opening of the Asylum to Oct. 1, 1887.*

OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole No. of Patients.	Daily Average number of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per cent. on Whole No. of Patients treated.	Per cent. on daily Average No. of Patients.
			Males.	Females.	Totals.		
1877-78, . . .	429	382.98	18	8	26	6.05	6.78
1878-79, . . .	422	367.41	22	11	33	7.82	8.98
1879-80, . . .	413	363.15	15	8	23	5.56	6.33
1880-81, . . .	401	362.09	18	6	24	5.98	6.62
1881-82, . . .	439	375.59	21	11	32	7.28	8.51
1882-83, . . .	461	384.33	37	24	61	13.23	15.84
1883-84, . . .	438	390.69	22	20	42	9.58	10.75
1884-85, . . .	448	391.12	20	14	34	7.58	8.69
1885-86, . . .	476	400.28	23	15	38	7.98	9.49
1886-87, . . .	444	393.52	21	17	38	8.55	9.65

The general health of our inmates has been good; cases of acute sickness having, as in the preceding year, been few. Very little restraint has been used, and the liberty of the patients, within the grounds, has been greatly enlarged, and yet in no case has any serious accident resulted therefrom. Four patients have abused the privilege granted them and escaped, but this proportion is no greater than might be expected under any system.

Since my last report the repairs in our cooking department have been completed, our kitchens connected by a hydraulic elevator and refurnished with an entire new set of cooking apparatus, consisting of an eight-foot range, with broiler and griddle attached, four forty-gallon jacket kettles, three steam kettles, a Whitely meat-roaster, and a hot closet.

We have also thrown out bays at the end of our South Johonnot wards, and begun alterations which will result eventually in the complete renovation of our extreme male wings.

During the winter the dam at the Hermitage Pond, so-called, from which the asylum obtains its water supply, began to leak and to show such other signs of weakness that it was deemed prudent to draw off the water. On account of the condition of the ground it was impossible to determine what the exact trouble was, or to take any effectual steps towards

its repair until late in the spring. It was then found that the spiling back of the wall had entirely rotted away, and that the dam, as originally constructed, was so defective that very extensive repairs, if not an entire rebuilding, would be necessary to insure its safety. By the direction of the Trustees, Messrs. Knowles and Allen were employed to carry out these repairs, under the supervision of Mr. Charles A. Allen, city engineer, and according to plans made by him. The work is now completed and has been done in the most substantial and satisfactory manner.

With the close of the present official year the asylum ends its first decade. It may be well, therefore, to look back and see what it has accomplished during this time, and note how it has administered the trust placed in its hands. The new Worcester Lunatic Hospital was opened Oct. 23, 1877, and on the same day the old buildings, occupied from 1833, were turned over to the asylum and at once filled with the chronic, indigent insane, transferred from the other State hospitals. Although these buildings had for many years proved inadequate to meet the wants of the hospital, they were still substantial, convenient, homelike, and in the main, well adapted to the new purpose to which they were to be devoted. They were, however, extremely faulty in the matter of light and ventilation, and needed radical alterations to correct these faults and to introduce pure air and sunshine into the wards, recognized by modern sanitary science as one of the first requisites of a properly constructed hospital. Extensive repairs were also necessary to make good the wear and tear of over forty years' use, and more especially since no outlay, save what was absolutely demanded, had been made upon the buildings for several years, or from the time that it was decided to build a new hospital and abandon the old.

Beginning its career without any resources of its own, and having to depend entirely upon the income to be derived from its patients, as fixed by the laws of the State, it was obliged to borrow funds to meet its current expenses. It had, therefore, no means at its disposal to make the various alterations and repairs which the condition of the buildings demanded. In consideration, however, of the fact that its

former tenants had allowed the buildings unduly to deteriorate, the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated from the surplus funds of the Worcester Lunatic Hospital, and used by the asylum in building a new laundry, relaying floors and carrying out such other repairs as were absolutely demanded.

Under the wise organization and skilful management of Dr. Park, its first superintendent, the financial success of the asylum was at once assured, and in its subsequent management it has only been necessary to follow out the methods devised and adopted by him to realize like results. After refunding its loans and meeting all of its other liabilities, the asylum had, at the end of the first year, a considerable balance in its favor, and this has continued to be the case during each subsequent year.

Reserving in its treasury a sufficient fund to meet its quarterly bills, and to anticipate any emergency that might arise during the year, the asylum has devoted the balance of its income to necessary repairs and improvements. With the earnings of the past ten years it has renewed the inside finish in six of its eighteen wards, relaid all of its drains, put in new plumbing over the greater portion of the house, renewed its entire heating apparatus, enlarged the laundry and equipped it with new machinery, repaired, enlarged and refurnished the kitchen, and thrown out bay windows at the ends of several of the wards. Plans have been adopted involving radical changes in the system of ventilation, and in so far as these plans have been carried out they have proved eminently successful. In the meantime the entire house has been repainted, the general repairs kept up, and a great deal of work done about the grounds,—grading, cutting and setting curbstones, paving and laying sidewalks, etc.

Patients' labor has been largely utilized and has been an important factor in reducing the cost of these repairs. It has enabled us to carry out many improvements which without an appropriation from the State would have been impossible in the absence of such help.

The average weekly cost of support per patient for the ten years has been \$2.98. Their diet has been plain but gener-

ous, their clothing abundant, their attendance ample, and nothing has consciously been neglected that is essential to the health, happiness or well-being of the patients. A medical officer has been upon the grounds and within call at all times. Each patient has been visited twice daily, and more frequently in cases of sickness or unusual excitement. Regular service has been held in our chapel on Sundays, and at least one entertainment has been given during the week, while many of the patients, either alone or in company with an attendant, have been allowed to attend religious services and various entertainments in the city. The amount of restraint employed has become less and less each year, and the greater part of that now used would be discontinued were it not for the fact that the crowded condition of the female wards makes it necessary to associate dangerous patients at night, either on the corridors or in dormitories. Leaving these cases, some half a dozen in number, out of the account, an average of three female patients have worn restraint during the past year, while but one male has been thus confined, and for a few days only. That restraint could be entirely abolished from the asylum I have no doubt, but I by no means feel assured that this would be for the best interest of the patients. Although free to acknowledge that restraint has been used heretofore with too little discrimination, I feel that its entire abolition would be unwise, and that it would take from our hands a valuable means of curbing certain propensities of the insane and of accomplishing results which could not be so well accomplished by any other method.

Recognizing the fact that labor is one of the most useful agencies for diverting the minds of the insane, and improving both their bodily and mental strength, much time and thought have been given to devising methods for employing the greatest possible number of our inmates, and to inventing some means whereby special cases, able, but disinclined to work, on account of delusions or indolence, might have their interest awakened and be led to occupy their time in useful labor, instead of spending it listlessly upon the wards. It has not been deemed advisable to attempt to introduce any special branch of industry at the asylum, as, up to the present time at least, ample facilities have been offered in

the improvements and alterations which have been carried on for the employment of all of our inmates who have shown any inclination to work. The more simple the work the greater the number of patients that can profitably be employed therein. The amount and value of the labor that is performed each day by any one of a majority of our inmates is very little, but where no extra supervision is required, when time is no object, and where there is little or no material that can be destroyed, the aggregate value of the labor derived from patients is considerable. We now and then find an inmate who, having learned a trade prior to his sickness, retains his capacity for skilful labor, but the number of such patients is small, much smaller, in fact, than is generally supposed.

The average yearly death rate for the past ten years, reckoned upon the daily average number of inmates, has been 9.16 per cent.,—not a high average if we take into consideration the class of patients under treatment, the feeble condition of a majority of them, and the number of years they have suffered from mental disease. That wholesome diet, regular habits and proper sanitary surroundings tend to lengthen life is nowhere more plainly shown than in the wards of an asylum for the chronic insane, where may be seen patient after patient living on, year by year, although seemingly in the last stage of consumption or of other wasting disease.

The average duration of insanity at the time of admission, in the patients transferred to the asylum, was 5.41 years. A knowledge of this fact would suggest that few, if any, cures could be looked for from among its inmates, since in insanity, as in other diseases, the number of cures bears a direct ratio to the duration of the disease; and yet nine of the patients have returned to their homes, having made good recoveries. It is not, however, to the cures alone that we should look when attempting to estimate the success of this, or of any hospital for the insane. A great deal is done by every hospital to better the condition of its patients which cannot be made to appear in any report or table of statistics. Experience proves that cases, seemingly the most hopeless and forlorn, are susceptible of no little improvement if the efforts toward this end be persistent and

well directed. It is for this reason that labor among the chronic insane is by no means a thankless task, or one which may not call forth the highest talents and the best endeavors of anyone who seeks to better the condition of his fellow-men.

Notwithstanding the fact that a new hospital has been opened at Westborough within the year, the State of Massachusetts will undoubtedly be called upon in the near future to provide additional accommodations for her insane. Her four State hospitals are favorably located and have ample accommodations for all of the acute cases that will be likely to be sent to them for many years to come, could they be relieved from time to time of the accumulation of chronic cases. Such relief could, without doubt, be properly provided in buildings specially designed for this class of cases upon the grounds of the present hospitals and under the management of their officers. The majority of our hospitals, however, are already of such a size as to make it questionable whether their superintendents should have any additional responsibilities thrust upon them, and especially if there is to be any material increase in the number of acute cases that they are called upon to treat. Northampton, perhaps, might in this way provide for all of the insane in the western part of the State for some years to come; but the most feasible plan for giving relief to the other hospitals would seem to be to establish another asylum for chronic cases in some central location, on a plan that would admit of enlargement from time to time as necessity seemed to demand. In such an institution a thousand patients might safely be brought under one management. With a central structure sufficiently large for the purposes of administration, and for the care of all of the more disturbed cases, the remaining buildings need not be either elaborate in design or costly in structure, and could, therefore, be built promptly, as required.

A large and fertile farm is, without question, one of the most essential adjuncts of such an institution; and although it has been found impossible, under any scheme that human ingenuity has yet been able to devise, to make an asylum for the insane self-supporting, it is only through the facilities which a large farm affords that the insane can be em-

ployed to the best advantage, and their labor made the most beneficial to themselves and remunerative to the institution.

In compliance with the request made in our last report the Legislature of 1887 changed the name of this institution to Worcester Insane Asylum.

The weekly cost of support per patient during the past year has been \$3.09.

The asylum is still indebted to the proprietors of the "Worcester Evening Gazette" for a copy of their paper; to Miss Anna S. Folsom for magazines; to the Hospital Newspaper Company for books, papers, and Christmas cards; and to Mr. A. S. Lowell for miscellaneous reading matter.

H. M. QUINBY,  
*Superintendent.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1887.



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# STATISTICAL TABLES.

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# TABLES FOR UNIFORM STATISTICS

## IN THE

### MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

(Approved by the Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, April 3, 1880.)

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By the act of the Legislature establishing an Asylum for the Chronic Insane, it was provided, “That the inmates thereof shall consist only of such chronic insane as may be transferred thereto by the Board of State Charities in the manner provided in section four, chapter two hundred and forty, of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three.” (Statutes, 1877, chap. 227.)

All the patients of the asylum, therefore, have been former inmates of one or more hospitals in the State; and whenever in these tables they appear as “first admissions,” they are only to be regarded as first admissions to this asylum.

1. *General Statistics of the Year.*

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in asylum Oct. 1, 1886, . . . .	192	206	398
Admissions within the year, . . . .	21	25	46
Whole number of cases within the year, . .	213	231	444
Discharges within the year, . . . .	—	—	—
Viz.: as recovered, . . . .	—	2	2
much improved, . . . .	—	—	—
improved, . . . .	—	1	1
unimproved, . . . .	10	1	11
Deaths, . . . .	21	17	38
Patients remaining Sept. 30, 1887, . . .	182	210	392
Viz.: supported as State patients, . . .	55	38	93
town patients, . . . .	127	172	299
private patients, . . . .	—	—	—
Number of different persons within the year,	213	231	444
admitted, . . . .	21	25	46
recovered, . . . .	—	2	2
Daily average number of patients, . . .	186.47	207.05	393.52

2. *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Averages.*

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS.			DISCHARGES (including DEATHS).			DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN THE HOUSE.		
	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
<b>1886.</b>									
October, . . . .	—	—	—	4	1	5	189.19	205.42	394.61
November, . . . .	—	1	1	3	1	4	184.83	205.77	390.60
December, . . . .	2	—	2	—	2	2	186.10	203.93	390.03
<b>1887.</b>									
January, . . . .	—	10	10	2	3	5	185.32	203.58	388.90
February, . . . .	—	—	—	—	2	2	185.	209.57	394.57
March, . . . .	—	3	3	1	3	4	184.19	208.78	392.97
April, . . . .	—	—	—	2	—	2	183.	208.	391.
May, . . . .	9	—	9	2	1	3	185.	207.87	392.87
June, . . . .	10	—	10	—	2	2	194.67	205.30	399.97
July, . . . .	—	—	—	14	2	16	193.90	204.32	398.22
August, . . . .	—	11	11	2	—	2	184.03	210.81	394.84
September, . . . .	—	—	—	1	4	5	182.40	211.20	393.60
Total of cases, . . . .	21	25	46	31	21	52			
Total of persons, . . . .	21	25	46	31	21	52			

3. *Received on First and Subsequent Admissions.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	CASES ADMITTED.			TIMES PREVIOUSLY RECOVERED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, . . . . .	21	25	46	—	—	—
Second, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Etc., . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of cases, . . .	21	25	46	—	—	—
Total of persons, . .	21	25	46	—	—	—

4. *Ages of Persons Admitted for the First Time.*

AGES.	AT FIRST ATTACK OF INSANITY.			WHEN ADMITTED.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Fifteen years and less, . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years, . .	3	3	6	—	1	1
20 to 25 years, . .	3	6	9	2	1	3
25 to 30 years, . .	—	1	1	3	4	7
30 to 35 years, . .	2	5	7	4	1	5
35 to 40 years, . .	3	1	4	3	8	11
40 to 50 years, . .	2	3	5	5	3	8
50 to 60 years, . .	—	—	—	3	2	5
60 to 70 years, . .	—	—	—	—	4	4
70 to 80 years, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 80 years, . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown, . . . . .	5	6	11	1	1	2
Totals, . . . . .	21	25	46	21	25	46

5. *Parentage of Persons Admitted.*

PLACES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTALS.	
	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.	Father.	Mother.
Vermont, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	1	1
Massachusetts, . . . . .	4	4	9	9	13	13
New Hampshire, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	2	2
New York, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	1	1
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	—	—	1	1	1	1
Prince Edward Island, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	1	1
Cape Breton, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	1	1
England, . . . . .	3	3	1	1	4	4
Ireland, . . . . .	4	4	8	8	12	12
Sweden, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	2	2
Italy, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	1	1
Germany, . . . . .	—	—	2	2	2	2
Portugal, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	1	1
Unknown, . . . . .	2	2	2	2	4	4
Totals, . . . . .	21	21	25	25	46	46

6. *Residence of Persons Admitted.*

PLACES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Massachusetts, viz. :—			
Bristol County, . . . . .	4	3	7
Suffolk County, . . . . .	9	13	22
Middlesex County, . . . . .	—	2	2
Norfolk County, . . . . .	1	1	2
Plymouth County, . . . . .	2	—	2
Worcester County, . . . . .	2	4	6
Unknown, . . . . .	3	2	5
Totals, . . . . .	21	25	46
Cities or large towns, . . . . .	21	25	46

7. *Civil Condition of Persons Admitted.*

NUMBER OF THE ADMISSION.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.			UNKNOWN.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
First, . . .	8	8	16	3	11	14	3	3	6	7	3	10
Second, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	8	8	16	3	11	14	3	3	6	7	3	10

8. *Occupations of Persons Admitted.*

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Housekeepers, . . . . .	—	5	5
Laborers, . . . . .	1	—	1
Domestics, . . . . .	—	2	2
Fish packer, . . . . .	1	—	1
Machinist, . . . . .	1	—	1
Waiter, . . . . .	1	—	1
Sailor, . . . . .	1	—	1
Cook, . . . . .	—	1	1
Trader, . . . . .	1	—	1
Gas-fitter, . . . . .	1	—	1
Milkman, . . . . .	1,	—	1
Teacher, . . . . .	—	1	1
Teamster, . . . . .	1	—	1
Printer, . . . . .	1	—	1
Operatives, . . . . .	3	—	3
Tailor, . . . . .	1	—	1
Laundress, . . . . .	—	1	1
No occupation, . . . . .	4	2	6
Unknown, . . . . .	3	13	16
Totals, . . . . .	21	25	46

9. *Form of Disease in the Cases Admitted.*

FORM OF DISEASE.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania, chronic, . . . . .	13	17	30
recurrent, . . . . .	1	2	3
Epilepsy, . . . . .	2	1	3
Dementia, chronic, . . . . .	5	3	8
Paresis, . . . . .	—	2	2
Total of cases, . . . . .	21	25	46
Total of persons, . . . . .	21	25	46

10. *Reported Duration of Insanity before Last Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	FIRST ADMISSION TO THIS HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER ADMISSIONS.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Under 1 month, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 to 6 months, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 to 12 months, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 2 years, . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
2 to 5 years, . . . . .	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
5 to 10 years, . . . . .	2	10	12	—	—	—	2	10	12
10 to 20 years, . . . . .	7	3	10	—	—	—	7	3	10
Over 20 years, . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Unknown, . . . . .	6	7	13	1	1	2	7	8	15
Total of cases, . . . . .	20	24	44	1	1	2	21	25	46
Total of persons, . . . . .	20	24	44	1	1	2	21	25	46
Av'ge of known cases, . . . . .	13.56	7.87	10.71	—	—	—	13.56	7.87	10.71

*11. Probable Causes of Insanity in Persons Admitted.*

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Intemperance, . . . . .	—	2	2
Epilepsy, . . . . .	1	—	1
Syphilis, . . . . .	—	1	1
Heredity, . . . . .	3	6	9
Menopause, . . . . .	—	1	1
Senility, . . . . .	—	1	1
Religious excitement, . . . . .	1	1	2
Overwork, . . . . .	—	1	1
Congenital, . . . . .	1	—	1
Business troubles, . . . . .	1	—	1
Puerperal, . . . . .	—	1	1
Sickness, . . . . .	2	—	2
Unknown, . . . . .	12	11	23
Totals, . . . . .	21	25	46

*12. Relations to Hospitals of Persons Admitted.*

HOSPITAL RELATIONS.	Ma.	Fe.	Tot.
First admission to any hospital for insane, . . . . .	—	—	—
Former inmates of the asylum, . . . . .	1	1	2
of Danvers Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	1	8	9
of Tewksbury Almshouse, . . . . .	2	4	6
of Boston Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	1	1	2
of Worcester Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	2	11	13
of Northampton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	10	—	10
of Taunton Lunatic Hospital, . . . . .	28	13	41
of Butler Hospital, R. I., . . . . .	—	1	1
of State Workhouse, . . . . .	1	—	1
Total of cases, . . . . .	46	39	85
Total of persons, . . . . .	21	25	46

## 13. How Supported.

SUPPORTED AS	PATIENTS ADMITTED.			AVERAGE OF THE YEAR.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
State patients, . . . . .	10	6	16	61.90	37.99	99.89
Town patients, . . . . .	11	19	30	124.57	169.06	293.63
Totals, . . . . .	21	25	46	186.47	207.05	393.52

## 14. Discharges, Classified by Admission and Result.

ADMISSIONS.	RECOVERED.		IMPROVED.		UNIMPROVED.		DIED.		TOTALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Totals.
First, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	1	1	10	1	11	21
Second, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Totals, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	1	1	10	1	11	38
Persons, . . . . .	—	2	2	—	1	1	10	1	11	38

## 15. Cases Resulting in Death. — Duration.\*

	DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.			HOSPITAL RESIDENCE.			WHOLE DURATION FROM THE ATTACK.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Congenital, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 1 month, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
3 to 6 months, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
6 to 12 months, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
1 to 2 years, . . . . .	6	3	9	5	4	9	2	—	2
2 to 5 years, . . . . .	8	6	14	10	5	15	4	2	6
5 to 10 years, . . . . .	1	2	3	3	6	9	8	6	13
10 to 20 years, . . . . .	2	3	5	—	1	1	4	6	10
Over 20 years, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Unknown, . . . . .	3	3	6	—	—	—	3	3	6
Totals, . . . . .	21	17	38	21	17	38	21	17	38
Average of known cases (in months), . . . . .	45.77	66.57	56.17	39.09	61.58	50.33	89.33	125.94	107.63

\* Of the attack resulting in death.

16. *Cases Discharged by Recovery or Death.*

FORM OF INSANITY.	RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Mania, chronic, . . . .	—	—	—	13	13	26
Epilepsy, . . . . .	—	—	—	4	1	5
Dementia, chronic, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1
Melancholia, chronic, . .	—	—	—	—	2	2
Paresis, . . . . .	—	—	—	3	1	4
Puerperal mania, . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Alcoholic mania, . . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total of cases, . . . .	—	2	2	21	17	38
Total of persons, . . . .	—	2	2	21	17	38

17. *Causes of Death.*

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Phthisis, . . . . .	5	8	13
Epilepsy, . . . . .	4	1	5
Senility, . . . . .	—	1	1
Exhaustion, . . . . .	7	4	11
Paresis, . . . . .	3	1	4
Chronic diarrhoea, . . . .	1	—	1
Paralysis, . . . . .	—	1	1
Bright's disease, . . . .	1	—	1
Cerebral effusion, . . . .	—	1	1
Totals, . . . . .	21	17	38

*18. Ages of those who Died.*

AGES.	A T TIME OF FIRST ATTACK.			A T TIME OF DEATH.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Fifteen years and less, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years, . . .	2	3	5	—	—	—
20 to 25 years, . . .	3	—	3	2	—	2
25 to 30 years, . . .	3	2	5	5	2	7
30 to 35 years, . . .	1	2	3	2	3	5
35 to 40 years, . . .	3	3	6	3	3	6
40 to 50 years, . . .	4	3	7	7	4	11
50 to 60 years, . . .	1	—	1	1	1	2
60 to 70 years, . . .	—	1	1	1	3	4
70 to 80 years, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1
Over 80 years, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown, . . .	3	3	6	—	—	—
Totals, . . .	21	17	38	21	17	38

19. *Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1887.*

YEARS.	ADMITTED.			DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1887.											
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
1878,	209	220	429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879,	30	17	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880,	26	16	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881,	10	18	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882,	49	22	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1883,	51	29	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1884,	37	10	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1885,	24	38	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1886,	41	30	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1887,	21	25	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	498	425	923	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	17	38

19. *Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths within the Official Year, and the Number of each Year's Admissions remaining Sept. 30, 1887 — Concluded.*

YEARS.	RE-ADMITTED.			RE-ADMITTED CASES.												REMAINING OF EACH YEAR'S ADMISSIONS.					
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	DISCHARGED AND DIED IN 1887.												Males.	Females.	Totals.			
				RECOVERED.			MUCH IMPROVED.			IMPROVED.			UNIMPROVED.						DIED.		
				Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.				Males.	Females.	Totals.
1878,	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	52	80	132				
1879,	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	14	9	23				
1880,	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	9	12				
1881,	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	8	11				
1882,	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	12	9	21				
1883,	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	22	16	38				
1884,	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	21	7	28				
1885,	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	28	36				
1886,	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	27	20	47				
1887,	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	20	24	44				
Totals, .	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	182	210	392			





